NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1881.

TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC OPINION. DEPUBLICAN SENATORS REACH NO CONCLUSION ABOUT EXECUTIVE SESSIONS-THE VIEWS OF A SCIENTIST-THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND THE

The Republican Senators met in caucus yesterday and discussed the expediency of holding executive sessions of the Senate; no definite conclusion was reached. Professor Newcomb conversed yesterday with a TRIBUNE correspondent about the new device of Professor Gamgee, previously noticed in The TRIBUNE. In the United States Senate a resolution was introduced and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, declaring the consent of the United States to be a necessary condition precedent to the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus connecting North and South America.

THE DEADLOCK UNBROKEN. NO DECISION REACHED BY THE REPUBLICAN CAU-CUS AS TO HOLDING EXECUTIVE SESSIONS-A FRANK AND FRIENDLY DISCUSSION.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 27 .- The Republican Senators were in caucus five hours to-day, and the expediency of holding executive sessions from time to time during the continuance of the present struggle to gain control of the organization of the Senate was very freely and fully discussed. Senators are very reticent to-night as to the proceedings of the caucus; but there is excellent reason to believe that the arguments used for and against the consideration of executive business before the end of the pending struggle were fairly outlined in a dispatch printed in

THE TRIBUNE to-day.

The number of Senators who believe that executive sessions can be held without detracting from the strength of the Ropublean position has increased considerably during the past fortnight, and several of those Senators made strong speeches to-day in support of their views. It is understood, however, that no vote was taken which indicated the relative strength of those who do and those who do not favor the consideration of any executive business during the pendency of t' > struggle for the Senate organization.

The discussions were conducted in a spirit of great friendliness, and the supporters of each position showed much deference toward the arguments of their opponents. On the question of standing firmly by the determination neither to abandon nor postpone the struggle for the principle that the constitutional majority shall control the organization and order of business of the Senate, the Senators were unanimous; and it is said that their

Senators were unanimous; and it is said that their determination to do this is, if possible, more firm than it was a month ago.

The difference of opinion regarding the expediency and wisdom of hobiling executive sessions in the meantime is an honest one, and it has existed since the inception of the present struggle. Much was said to-day regarding the effect upon the independent movement in Virginia of pretermitting the contest in order to attend to certain executive business. It is understood that the discussion of this phase of the subject elicited unanimous expressions that the Republicans must carefully consider that question, and that nothing must be done which can possibly be construed as giving encouragement to the Bourbons of Virginia.

The *aucus adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman. In the meantime it is understood that a committee will take into consideration the questions discussed to-day, and will make a report at the next meeting of the cancus. It is probable that to-morrow the Senate will adjourn until next Monday.

THE AMMONIA ENGINE. PROFESSOR NEWCOMB'S COMMENTS ON PROFESSOR GAMGRE'S NEW DEVICE-THE CLAIMS MADE FOR IT IN VIOLATION OF WELL KNOWN LAWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TEIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 27 .- A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE asked Professor Simon Newcomb, the eminent physicist, this evening for his opinion of the new device of Progessor Gamgee, described editorially in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday.

Professor Newcomb said: "The question is purely one of physics, and not of steam engineering. The proposed machine, as Mr. Gamgee has explained it to me, and as I see it described in Mr. Isherwood's report, lacks the essential conditions which all experience shows a steam engine must fulfill; not but because no source of external cold or exit for the vapor is employed, except that furnished by the engine itself. I think there is some mistake in describing the respective functions of the high and low pressure boilers in the printed remarks in yesterday's TRIBUNE; but I think I see clearly what the essential principle is. We have a boiler of liquid ammonia exerting an enormous pressure at ordinary temperatures. A quantity of the vapor from this boiler is admitted into the cylinder of the engine, and thus presses upon the piston, expanding and moving the piston. Its heat is changed into force communicated to the piston, and it thus becomes in the cylinder intensely cold; so cold that a portion

of it liquefies.

"So far there is no trouble in the action of the engine. It will make one stroke without doubt. The question now is to dispose of this cool and expanded vapor. The great mistake made by the promoters is in supposing that they can, some ingeniously contrived machinery. force the vapor back again, so as to act again on the engine and still have a surplus of force left over. It is a perfectly established law of gases-as certain and universal as that of gravitation-that a gas when condensed generates the same amount of heat and exerts the same pressure as in expanding. The consequence is that, when the gas is condensed without some external source of cold, all the power expended in its expansion is used up again in contract

pended in its expansion is used up again in contracting and heating it. Unless, therefore, as in the ordinary steam engine, some external source of cold is provided to absorb the heat which would thus be generated, the machine cannot act. Now this is the very condition which Mr. Garagee proposes to dispense with. With the ammonia engine working at ordinary temperatures, the external source of cold must be as low in temperature as the expended ammonia itself, and therefore the ammonia cannot be used for the cold.

"To judge of all this we must remember that there is absolutely no new principle claimed in connection with the machinery, and claims made for it are in direct contradiction to the second law of thermo dynamics. Yet I do not think a prudent physicist would elaim that it was impossible to find in nature some mechanism by which this law could be evaded. All we can say is that to reach this result some radically new discoveries in the properties of matter must be applied. As there is nothing new in any of the principles called into play in the proposed engine, it may be pronounced a chimera with as much asfety and certainty as we call perpetual motion machines by that name."

UNIFORM DUTY ON BOOKS.

A TREASURY CIRCULAR TO PREVENT THE IMPORTA-TION OF BOOKS IN SHEETS FREE OF DUTY. WASHINGTON, April 27 .- The Treasury Depart-

ment has received information that there is a lack of uniformity at the various ports in regard to the united States through the mails. The act of March 3, 1879, provides that books which are admitted to the International Mail Exchange under the provisions of the Universal Postal Union, may, when subject to customs duty, be delivered to the ddresses in the United States on payment of duties, and exempts from duty "printed matter other than coks" received through the mails. A circular was used to Collectors of Customs and others by Assistat-Secretary French to-day, in which the following tembodied:

is a second of the second of t

ecutive Commissioner of the Electrical Exhibition at Paris, from which it appears that all facitities will be extended to make the American exhibit successful. A large space has already been set aside for American exhibitors, and special rooms assigned for showing the advantages of electric lighting. The French Commissioner-General, M. Berger, announces that he will be prepared to receive heavy machinery after May 1, and that it is very desirable that such should arrive as quickly as possible after that date. Exhibitors are requested to give notice through the State Department of the number of packages they propose to forward, in order that the packages they propose to forward, in order that the proper official labels mey be issued. The American Commission, as now fully organized, comprises Robert R. Hitt, as Acting Commissioner-General, with George Walker, George F. Barker, George E. Gourad, Charles K. Goodwin and Captain D. P. Heap, U. S. A., and Lieutenant T. C. McLean, U. S. N., as Commissioners; and Mr. Philip Walker, as secretary to the Commission.

CHANGING THE SUBJECT.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND INTEROCEANIC CANALS BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SENATE. WASHINGTON, April 27 .- After the Senate ras called to order this morning, Mr. Morgan (Dem., Scott of New-London having been secured. The Che Ala.) asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution, de claring that the interests of the people of the United States of America, and the welfare and security of the Government are so involved in the subject of the construction of ship-canals or other ways for the transportation of sea-going vessels across the isthmus coun North and South America, that the Government of the United States, with the frankness which is due to all will insist that its consent is a necessary condition procedent to the execution of such a project, and also as to the rules and regulations under which other nations shall participate in the use of such canals or other ways, either in peace or in war.

hir. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) objected to the resolution, not so much on account of the sentiments contained in it, as on account of the fact that it needed the concurrence of

the House of Representatives.

Mr. Morgan argued that the resolution was in proper form. He merely wished to have it referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that Committee, if it saw fit, might modify it by making it a simple Senate resolution. If this resolution was of any importance at all, it was of sufficient importance to require immediate attention, because a company was already engaged in the construction of a trans-continental ship canal. It was time that this question was considered. The people ting the world know its position on this subject.

Mr. Hour (Rep., Mass.) thought that it might be well to

modify the resolution as suggested by his colleague.

Mr. Morgan expressed a willingness to adopt the sug-

Mr. Morgan expressed a willingness to adopt the suggestion. He had drawn up the resolution in its present shape in order that, should there be a called session of Congress, it might receive immediate attention.

Mr. Blair (Rep., N. H.) thought that the resolution should remain in its original form. He believed that there ought to be an extra session. He did not claim to represent any other Senator on this question; nor did be claim that the Administration or any member of the Administration concurred with him in respect to it. If there was any Mouroe Doctrine it was time to assert it. What foreign nation was bound to take notice of any action of the United States Congress with regard to the construction of an interoceante ship canal up to the present time! A foreign corporation was to day digning through the isthmus, and a vested right was being acquired.

through the islamms, and a vested right was being dequired.

Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) said that he had very decided views upon the question of an extra session, but he would not state them now.

Mr. Morgan having medified his resolution so as to make it a Senate resolution, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Kelations.

The Vice-President then laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the resolution for the election of officers of the Senate.

After two or three ineffectual roll-calls, Mr. Harris (bem. Tenn) moved that the Senate go into executive session, stating that there were 300 nominations on the lable awaiting action.

session, stating that there were soon nominations of table awaiting action.

Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) inquired where the Senator got his information, inasmuch as the President's measures were still sealed. While Mr. Dawes was speaking a message was received from the President, and Mr. Harris, taking the manifold copy of the nominations which accompanies each message, laid it upon Mr. Dawes's dook, with the remark that he got his information in that way.

23: nays, 23.
Several dilatory motions were voted down, and then on motion of Mr. Dawes, at 1.45, the Senate adjourned until

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

Washington, April 27 .-- The Chief of the the current fiscal year, of the imports and exports of the

The excess of imports of gold and silver coin an

Month ended March 31 1881 1880 100,250
Nine months ended March 31 78,623,560 75,571,142
Twelve months ended March 31 78,943,769 70,773,646 The exports of gold and silver coin and bullion during the months of January, February and March, 1880, ex seeded the imports by \$1,773,646.

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, April 27.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

*Furmaters Mary R. McGuigan, at Tamaqua, Pepn.: Jame
Wooley, at Shenandoon, Penn.: Justos Spoffert, at Hunt
Ington, W. Va.; William Jesse Grant, at Terrell, Texas. John
A. Hill, at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 27, 1881. Senator Slater left Washington this morning for his home in Oregon. He is paired with Senator Platt, of Connecticut, for the remainder of the session. The time for receiving proposals at the Department of State for the erection of a monument to mark the birth-place of Washington, as seretofore announced, has been

Instructions were to-day issued to Collectors of Internal Revenue fixing the pay of storekeepers and guagers when on duty at distilleries having a surveyed capacity of not exceeding twenty bushels at \$3 per day, instead

A telegram from Fort Keegh, M. T., has been received at the War Department automomeing that thirty-two lodges of Uncapapa Sioux Indians surrendered April 18, consisting of 47 men, 39 women, 25 boys and 45 girls, and pessessing 58 poincs, 16 guns and 3 revolvers. The President has designated the following as mem-

bers of the Board of Visitors at West Point; Ansor Stager, of Illinois; Milo S. Hascall, of Indiana; Charles A. Boutelle, of Maine; George S. Greene, of Rhode Island; Henry B. Ledyard, of Michigan; S. S. Lows, of Missouri, and D. C. Buell, of Kentucky. Bids were opened to day at the Post Office Department for furnishing the Department with all classes of postage

stamps for the ensuing fiscal year. The American Bank Note Company of New York offers to furnish all the stamps at a inform rate of 10¹³ps cents per thousand. The contract will be awarded to this company. The Secretary of the Treasury has stated that he has decided to have a writ of error sued out in the case of

Welsh against Merritt, by which that case will be taken to the Supre ne Court, and that the existing orders of the Department upon the subject of artificial coloring of sugar will remain in full force until the decision of the Supreme Court is made known.

It will not be necessary hereafter for eight manufac-turers to analy to the Commissions. turers to apply to the Commissioner for permission to remove eiga-factories including unstamped eigars. Col-

lectors are authorized to grant permission to manufac-turers to reprove their factories under existing rules and regulations, reporting every such removal to the Com-missioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Durat t, advocate for the United States before the Spanish-American Claims Commission, is engaged in preparation of a letter to Count Lewenhaupt, the arbi trator, requesting him to modify his recent decision in the Buzzi case. The letter will cover the entire question of naturali ation, setting forth the position of this fov-ernment and the prerogatives which it will insist upon.

THE REMOVAL OF INTEMPERANCE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 27.-The conference of Eliscopal ciergymen in this city to-day to dis-cuss the claims and methods of the New Church case the claims and nethods of the New Church Temperance Society was rather poorly attended. The Rev. Mr. De Costa, secretary of the American branch, rend a paper giving the history and purposes of the society. Its object, he said, is to unite persons who agree upon the end to be secured, the removal of intemperance, but who may differ as to the means. For this purpose three pledges are provided, the first requiring total abstinence, the second not to drink in public places or at bars, and the third to promote the general purposes of the society. Religion THE ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

WASSIDEGTON, April 27.—The Department of State in receipt of advices from Mr. Walker, the Ex-

DISASTER TO A STEAMER.

THE CHESAPEAKE IN DANGER.

ASHORE NEAR NEW-LONDON, CONN., AND FILLED WITH WATER-NO LIVES LOST-THE PASSENGERS OF THE CITY OF AUSTIN. New-London, Conn., April 27,-The steamer

hesapeake, from Portland for New-York, with an sorted cargo, went ashore in the bay this morning. on the south side of Fisher's Island, where she now lies full of water. Captain Scott, the wrecker, has gone to her assistance. No lives were lost.

A dispatch was received yesterday morning at the office of the Maine Steamship Company (the New-York and Portland Line), at Pier No. 38, East River, to the effect that the steamer Chesapeake had gone ashore off Fisher's Island, and was half full of water. Pisher's Island. and is situated between New-London and Stonington and is about ninety miles from this city. A second disers were alongside the vessel, the service of Captain full cargo of general merchandise. The steamer's time and as it takes twenty-six hours to reach this city, it is thought that she encountered heavy fogs on the way. Agent Ames, of the company, scouted the idea of any lives among the crew being lost. He said that the crew onsisted of about fifteen men, and that Merritt's Coast what part of it was damaged by water it was, of course,

what part of it was damaged by water it was, of evairs, impossible to say. He thought the shippers had generally insured their goods. The Chesapeake is run when it is desirable to by up either the Einora or the Franconia, of this line. The passenger season does not begin until May 13, and when the Chesapeake is not running taptain Williams is second mate of the Franconia. He has been in the employ of the company over len ya.18 and is considered a trustworthy efficer.

The Chesapeake is an American screw steamer, with double decks, and of 496 tens burden. She was built at Philiadelphia in 1853. Her dimensions are: Length, 155 feet 6 inches; beam, 24 feet; depth of hold, 18 feet 9 inches. She is now about twenty eitht years old, and for twenty years has been engaged in the currying trade between New York and Fortland, part of which there she was shell, with the line, to the Maine Steamship Company. She has a touch of romance in her history, having been the victim of piracy in the Rebeilhon. Among her passengers from New York on one of her trips to Portland was a number of Confederate officers and saflors, carefully disguised, and entirely unsuspected. When the steamer was of tape Cod, these men made a preconcerted attack upon the crew, which, jaken completely by surprise and imprepared for such a demonstration, was everpowered. The engineer, who showed fight the longest, was throw coreforad. The captors took the steamer is Noan Scotla, where they tried to sell her cargo, but not sneeded in the too showed fight the longest, was throw coreforad. The captors took the steamer by Noan Scotla, where they tried to sell her cargo, but not sneeded in the late of the other of the returned to her owners.

ON A SHOAL IN THE NORTH RIVER.

A BANK TELLER CONVICTED.

TRENTON, N. J., April 27 .- In the United States Court to day the new trial of William A. Tholias, teller of the First National Bank of Newark, for aiding

THE SPRAGUE ESTATE LITICATION.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. April 27 .- In the United States Circuit Court this morning Judge Colt rendered decision, asserting jurisdiction in the case against Ma

OHIO GREENE OUR CONVENTION.

tral Committee of the National Greenback Labor party met here to-day and decided to issue a call for a State Convention, to be held here on June 15, to nominate a

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

SUICIDE OF AN OHIO POLITICIAN.

HAMILTON, Ohio, April 27.—J. E. Owens, wealthy manufacturer of this city, the wout his chart Thempson's livery stable to-night. He was stay to years old. No cause is known for the suitable. He was candidate two rears ago before the Democratic St. Convention for State Treasurer.

Convention for State Treasurer.

MULLIERED BY A FARM HAND.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27. - I. W. Pearce a timer, got into a difficulty at Molway, Ky., best right and was shot by Jacob Welfams, a farm-found. Pearce died this morning. He was a prominent citizen, an ode Fellow and a Kinght of Home. He leaves a wile and four children. Williams escaped.

four children. Williams escaped.

THE MISSOCIII LAND SWINDLE.

St. Louis, April 27.—The Grand Jury made a report to the Crumnal Court to-day, returning over low indictments. Among them were seventeen mainst Robert L. Lindsay for connection with the big Missouri land swindle recently uncarried, nine against John Brady and four against Herman Schuster, also concerned in the land frauds.

ne land frauds.

EXCUISIONS AND FAIRS FORBIDDEN.

DETROIT, Mich., April 27.—Bishop Borgess,
of this Roman Catholic diocese, has issued a pastoral, in
which he forbids and probable all Roman Catholics in
as discrete from originating or participating in any puble plende, excursion on rivers, takes or rathroads on 8.00
lay, boly day, or any other day of the week. Moreover,
te forbids the holding of fairs for the benefit of church echools, or other charitable institutions, without first
ubenting for his approval in writing the reasons THE TEABOUT & VALUEAU PAILURE.

assets \$13,000. Teation! the firm are \$18,000, and it assets \$13,000. Teation! individually has some bad secured by mortgage. The firm has bad extensive farming interests, and its losses this winter by show an highly rated. COURT COMMISSIONERS CHOSE

COURT COMMISSIONERS CHOSEN.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 27.—Under a law passed by the last Legislature the duty of selecting five Commissioners to assist in expediting the work of the Supreme Court devolved upon the Judges. They performed that duty to-day, choosing the following members: William M. Franklin, of Owen County; George A. Ricknell of Floyd County; Horatio C. Newcomb, of Mariot County; James I. Best, of DeKaib County; and John Morris, of Allen County. The two first valued are Immoerats, and the others are Republicans. The Bench is equally divided politically.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE NASHVILLE EXPOSITION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 27.—The Nashville Footlon was formally opened to might with a military parad in modify government.

position was formally opened to night with a military and imposing corresponders. A CUNCILMAN PINED FOR ASSAULT, FALL RIVER, Mass., April 27.—Conneilman risen was fined \$10 and costs for his recent assaul George Gunten, editor of The Labor Standard.

George Gunton, cultor of The Labor Standard.

FENERAL OF A CLERGYMAN.

Tom's RIVER, N. J., April 27.—The funeral of Presiding Edder Van Sant, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who died at Island Heights on Sanday, took place today. Many clergymen were present.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

CONCORD, April 27.—The semi-annual meeting of the Grand Division of New-Hampshire Sons of Temperance was held here today. There was a large attendance, Reports showed that the order is in a flourishing condition.

ELECTION AT NEWPORT, B. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 27.—William Carry Congdon
was elected City Marshal foday by 210 majority over the
present incumbent, harshal foday by 210 majority over the
present incumbent, harshald foday by 210 majority over the
present incumbent, harshald foday by 210 majority over the
present incumbent, harshald foday by 210 majority over the
present incumbent, harshald foday by 310 majority over the
present incumbent harshald foday by 310 majority of the
party, joined hands with the Democrats to accomplish this remill.

LONG BEANCH SCHOOL AFFARE

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LONG BEANCH SCHOOL AFFARE

LONG BEANCH April 27.—At a special meeting of the voters of Long Breach lost night the sum of Samo was appropriated for school purposes. There are 1,100 voters in the district. Only 47 emissions attended the school meeting. The place is now bunded for schools purpose, saidoubleing charged for "neridentials" for two years. An place and the insertor presents in several of its sections an attractive espect. The enterprise has not been peeulance to the books of the school trustoes is being hardy successful. From \$130,000 to \$150,000 in gold hardy successful.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

THE BRADLAUGH STRIFE REVIVED. FRENCH VICTORIES IN TUNIS REPORTED-THE CZAR

ACKNOWLEDGES PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S SER-VICES-MR. KEENE'S FOXHALL NEARLY DEFEATS

Mr. Bradlaugh was compelled again to withdraw from the House of Commons yesterday. The Government seem disposed to take up his case. The French troops have routed the Kroumirs. Germany desires that the price of silver may be fixed for a number of years. The late Lord Beaconsfield's will is published. The Emperor of Russia's letter to Prince Gortschakoff refers to his services in complimentary terms. Mr. Keene's colt Foxhall was second in the race for the City and Suburban Handicap at Epsom

BRADLAUGH AGAIN EXCLUDED,

A BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN HIS INTEREST. LONDON, April 27,-The House of Commons adourned last night, on the motion of Joseph Cowen course to be pursued in Mr. Bradlaugh's case. Mr. Gladstone persistently refused to intervene to give to take the onth. Mr. Gladstone would, he declared, take no step until he thought it could be taken with

this afternoon, Mr. Bradlaugh presented himself at the Speaker's table and claimed his right to take the oath. He was called upon by the Speaker to withdraw, and was removed to the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Labouchere asked Mr. Gladstene whether it would facilitate his Oath bill if Mr. Bradlaugh meanwhile remained outside. Mr. Gladstone declared that the urgency of the Land bill prevented him from offering

elicit a promise from the Opposition not to obstruct his Oath hill, Mr. Bradlaugh, he said, would engage not to present himself at the Speaker's table while the bill was in progress, and no member the Liberal side would avail bioself of the right to raise the mafter as a question of privilege, as he

sisting that Sir Stafford Northcote now shrinks from the consequence of his motion denying Mr. Bridlaugh's right to take the earth. Sir Stafford Northcote said he adhered to his action and could not promise abything which looked like a

lieves the Government is inclined to consider favor-

announce that General Ritter dislodged the Kroumire from their positions at Damebella and Hadeba esterday, driving them back toward the Oued-Dienan Valley. General Vincendon reacted the summits of the bills on the right of this valley and took up a strong position on a plateau after several engagements with the Kroumirs, in whose ranks sev-

General Logerot, after taking Kef, will leave a garrison there and march through the Oned-Melah Valley to the Medjerda Valley. General Forgemol's column has marched into the Medjerda Valley and vill occupy Beja, on the border of the Kroumir

They will then be taken in the reverse by the troops land of at Tabarea.

The excitement of the natives is spreading even to the Tripolitan tribes. The Governors of Ket and Beja asked instructions from the Bey and have been The Porte has telegraphed to the represents of Turkey abroad in regard to the crossing of Tunisian frontier by the French.

Panis, April 28, General Logerot telegraphs from Kef that the Governor surrendered that place at the last moment, when everything had been pre-

paged for an assault.

It is said that M. Gambetta is privately encouraging the Government to act vigorously with regard to Tunis. The Cabinet are divised on the subject.

LORD BEACONSI IELD'S WILL

LONDON, April 27.—Lord Beaconstield's will leaves Humenden Manor and all his other property to his nephew, Coningsby Ralph Disraeli. The estate is strictly entailed in the male line, with reversion to the female heirs provided all the successors of the latter take the name of Discueli, not in conjunction with, but instead of, their own surname. All his letters, papers, manuscripts, etc., are left in the custody of Lord Rowton, with full discretion regarding their publication, except private correspondence the parties interested. There is a special direction that no part of his correspondence with the Queen should be published without her consent or that of

her successets.

The Morning Post says that the monument to Lord
Beaconsfield, to be erected in Westminster Abbey, is
to cost about £5,000.

HONORING GORTSCHAKOFF.

St. Petersaung, April 27,-The letter from the Emperor, sent to Nice, congratulating Prince Gortschakoff on his jubilee is officially published. It recapitulates the services of the Prince, particularly in restoring the influence of Russia among the Powers. It recites that the twenty years of peace maintained by Prince Gertschakoff were devoted to internal reforms and the development of Russia's Assistic relations. The Emperor presents Prince Gortschakoff with a portrait of the late Emperor and one of himself set in diamonds, as a token of his gratitude and respect for the glorious services of the Prince.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 27 .- The Pall Mall Gazette this vening, in its financial article, says: "It seems that English delegates are, after all, going to the National Monetary Conference, but have not yet received their instructions."

A dispatch from Berlin to The Standard says: Without evincing any disposition to adopt a mixed standard, Germany is sounding the Monetary Con ference in regard to the practicability of fixing the price of silver for a number of years. The succes of this plan, which will assist Germany to dispos of her superfluors silver in mixed standard coun tries, must depend upon the figure determined upon. CHINESE WAR VESSELS.

London, April 27.-Chinese officers and crews have arrived in the Type to man six swift steel tures vessels built there for China.

THE ANTI-SOCIALIST MOVEMENT. LONDON, April 27.-A semi-official dispatch

published in Paris says: "Some covernments, especially that of England, have raised objections to the Russian proposal of a Conference on the refuses question. The meeting of such a Conference on the refuses question. The meeting of such a Conference has become doubtful, but all the governments are said to be willing to satisfy the legitimate desires of Russia by logal changes and extraculator treaties."

have already been expended, and the present calculation is that the receipts will not come within about \$40,000 of the cost. The number of visitors is large only on undays, but on other days the building presents an

almost deserted aspect. It is now nearly certain that the Exhibition will not be reopened next winter, as it would only add to the losses

already incurred. shing. The people of Havana complain that the meas-

not carried out at all.

A state-ment of the quantity of sugar sent to the sca-board shows that the receipts this year, exclusive of those at Trinidad and Clentuegos, comprised 106,855 boxes, 115,750 bugs and 448,666 hogsheads. Last year the receipts were 154,482 boxes, 105,722 bags and 202,641 hogsheads. At Trinidad and Clentuegos the re-ceipts were about equal to those of last year.

AMERICAN RACERS AT EPSOM.

LONDON, April 27 .-- This was the second and ast day of the Epsom Spring Meeting. The race for the City and Suburban Handicap-about one mile and a cears-old chestnut colt Bend Or, which won the Derby ast year. The second place was secured by Mr. J. R. Keene's three-years-old bay colt Foxball; and the third Post Obit. Twenty-four horses ran. The betting just befew slight breaks away a start was effected. dress, Bend Or, Post Obit, Prestonpans and Petronel were the quickest away. Post Obit shortly drew clear

were the quickest away. Post Obit shortly drew clear and maintained the lead until descending the hill, where he was joined by Lancaster Bowman, the next lot being Foxhall. Thora, Ambassadress and Toastmaster. The next lot, headed by Mr. Lorilland's Barrett, comprised Bend Or, Presionpans, Henry George and Ruchanan.

Three furlengs from home Post Obit regained his lead, and retained it until shortly before the dip was reached, when he was challenged by Bend Or and Foxhall. These three raced together six lengths in advance of the others until the dip was reached, when Bend Or gradually drew away, winning rather easily at last by a length before Foxhall, who was the same distance alread of Post Obit, Petronel came in fifth. Prestonpans, who started sfavorite at 7 to 2 against him, came in tenth, and Barrett, against whom the betting was 33 to 1, finished eleventh. The time of the race was 2 minutes and 7 seconds. Bend Or carried 126 pounds, Foxhall and Barrett 91 pounds each, and Post Obit 98 pounds.

Losnov, Wednesday, April 27, 1881. Hobert Pacha and Baker Pacha will shortly proceed to England on a furlough. The German Reichstag has passed, on its third read-

The meeting of Conservative members of Parliament,

is been pastponed until to-morrow. Nine persons are now under arrest at Constantinople The German Reichstag has agreed to the resolution of

Professor Virehow (Progressist) in favor of Germany's participation in the International Arctic exploration ex-pedition, which was previously approved by the Admir-Mr. Gladstone announced in Parliament to-day that garding the duty on sliver plate. The gradual abolition of the duty so proposed by the budget was much complained of as tending to stagnate the trade.

A dispatch from Wilhelmshaven, the German naval station on the North Sea, says that during artiflery During the debate in the German Reichstag on the subject of the international exploration of the Arcti-

QUEBEC, April 27.-Mr. Gagnon, M. P., Managing Editor of the Electeur newspaper, was arrested here to-day, on eriminal information of libel, laid by Mr. La Senecal, manager of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occi-

MOSTREAL, April 27.-The workmen engaged in excavating the site for the new college at Cote des Neiges found buried in a hole three feet deep the remains of two men. The ground had formerly been covered by a hotel, at which two lumber men with well-filled purses stopped over one night and were never heard of alterward. An impost will be held.

THE MIDDLETOWN BANK ROBBERY.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 27 .- At the trial o George Carson at Haddam to day for the robbery of th Middletown Bank, Mr. Smith, the secretary, and Mr. tilan, a clerk in the bank, positively identified Carson Carson was an acquaintance and companion of Jourdan, who is known to have been engaged in the robbery, and who recently escaped from custody in New-York. This cheed the case for the State with the exception of one or two witnesses, who may be called later. Mr. Mitchell, of New-York, Carson's lawyer, then asked for his client's release on the ground that the State had falled to make out a prima facie case. Judge Sauford disregarded this request, and ordered the case to go en. Mrs. Robert stelly, of New-York, then testified that she saw Carson in New-York on the day of the robbery. It is said that other witnesses will testify that they saw him in New-York on that day.

AN OLD MAN ATTACKED BY ROBBERS.

WHELLING, W. Va., April 27 .- Last night aree men went to the house of John Baker, on Destz nn, about three miles from Mannington, W. Va., and not at Baker through the window. They afterwards broke in the door, where they were not by the old man with a chair as his only weapon of defence. He was felled with a blow from an axe in the hands of one of the party. The house was the plunbred, the robbers obtaining \$300. Mr. Baker's son-in-law, who slept in an apper room, was awakened by the noise, but was afraid to go down.

LESSENING BANK TAXATION.

Boston, April 27.-The House to-day encrossed the double taxation bill by a vote of 115 year to 77 mays. Under its provisions savings banks and instiupon such pertion of their deposits as are invested in loans secured by morigages of real estate or in United States bonds, nor upon such pertion of their deposits as are invested in real estate used for banking purposes. The bill has still to pass the Senate.

ACQUITTED OF LIBEL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.-The trial of Wm. M. Singerly, publisher of The Philadelphia Record, charged with libelling City Controller Pattison, and he Controller's clerk, Mr. Wolf, was concluded this orning by a verdiet of acquittal. The suit grew out of an which in The Record charging that the City Controller at signed an antawful warrant, by which, in connection with the clerk, a contractor had obtained \$450 from the my Treasury in violation of isw.

MANUFACTURING CAPITAL INCREASED. Augusta, Ga., April 27.—The annual meet-

ing of the Sibley Manufacturing Company was held to-lay. The capital stock was increased from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000. The mill will have 30,000 instead of 23,000 spindles as originally intended. The following officers were circuid: President, Wm. C. Shley, of Augusta; Directors, Josiah Sibley, H. H. Steiner and Charles Estes, of Augusta; M. P. Poster, of Langsley, S. C., Samnel Keyser, of New York, and Walter Smith, of Cincinnati.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD TRACK.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27.—Denny Mack, a young can from Warsaw, was instantly killed by a widcat train on a New York, Lake Eras and Western Bailroad at Alden to-TRINTON, N. J., April 27.—William Heeman, age inhteen, while returning from work this evening was struck y a los omotive on the Pennsylvania hadrons and fatally ingred.

MITTERALL, N. Y., April 27.—William F. Gookin, defaulting postmaster at Port Benry, N. Y., ded last night, it is supposed to variable. The full amount of his defaication is not as yet known. SERROUSLY INJURIED BY A FALL.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 27.—Two men at Offstile this morning fell from a building a distance of thirty of James Thompson suffered a fracture of the skini and ill probabily the James Chway, of Philadelphia, was bady jured in the spine.

ngured in the spine.

BURGLARS DRIVEN FROM AN OPEN SAPE.

NEW-PROVIDENCE, Penn., April 27.—Burglars

moke into the past office at Camargo this merning, and after
carrying the safe out of doors blow it open. The report of the

suppostor narmed Mr. Hair, the postmaster. He ared upon

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED. SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

NEW-HAVEN, Corm., April 27.—Chief-Justice Park today sentenced James Smith, of Ausonia, to be harged on May 3, 1882, for the marier, December 22, 1880, of Policeman Daniel J. Hayea, Smith was intortented, and when arrested by Hayes drew a revolver and shot him in the abdomen.

If the Philoff of the Polyce and shot him in the abdomen.

Holliston, Mass. April 27.—W. L. Payson, buildier and contractor, lately of the firm of Payson & Lindly, who has been missing stare hat, saturally, proven, it is alliged, to be a torget to the amount of \$20,000. Is saides this amount his inabilities are large. Must of the forget paper is held by National leads.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

RAILWAY INTERESTS. DISCUSSING FREIGHT RATES.

ANIMATED MEETING OF THE JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The Joint Executive Committee of the rail-

roads held a meeting yesterday at Commissioner Fink's office, and it will be continued to-day. Mr. Fink said that the business for which the committee was called to-gether had not been finished, and that the utmost harmony had prevailed among the members of the com-mittee. When asked by a TRIBUNE reporter if there had been any discussion about East-bound freight rates, he declared that there was no need of discussing them, for they were strictly maintained.

Members of the committee who were present throughout the meeting, however, said last evening that the meeting was a stormy one. They said that there was a great deal of plain talk, which some of them believed would be beneficial to the stability of the pool. Others expressed the opinion, however, that the meeting to-day would be the occasion of still more heated discussions. It appears freight rates. The propeller companies have entered freight from New-York to Chicago at rates as low as 15 declared that contracts had been made as low as 1219 tween those who wished the roads to meet these rates and those who believed that the better way was to maintain the present rates and allow the propeller companies to do the business. An agreement was made afterward by committees, by which the reads west of Buffalo should charge on the five lowest classes of freight, 40, 34, 25, 17 g and 15 cents; on goods received from the canol and the propeller lines, in the same classes, 30, 25, canal and the propeller lines, in the same classes, 30, 25, 15, 12-gand 10 cents. The railroads agree to charge their proportion of the all-rail rates on these goods. The committee will report this agreement at the meeting to-day. In regard to the East-bound freight rates it is understood that many of the members of the committee favor a reduction from the present Chicago basis of 30 cents on eighth class. There is considerable difference of opinion about the amount of the reduction which they think should be made. Members of the committee declared that the present schedule rates were exceedingly unstable.

that the present seasonse rates were exceedingly interestable.

The three principal topies of discussion, according to the official call for the meeting, were the revision of classification, the revision of percentage tables and the report of the Committee on the Competition of the Mississippi Route. The revision of percentages was referred to a committee which will report to-day. The report on the Mississippi route was read by John King, jr., who was made a sub-committee to investigate the matter. He Mississippi, and his report is said to have been extremely interesting and suggestive.

TAXES OF THE ELEVATED ROADS. A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT GALLAWAY IN REGARD

TO THE BONDED DEBT-EARNINGS FOR THE FOUR

The communication of the president of "the Manhattan Company, asking the aid of the Mayor, Conroller and Corporation Counsel in procuring legislation which shall relieve the elevated railroads in part, 46 decision of the Court of Appeals that the structures may financial condition of the roads, have had the effect of breeting especial attention to the roads. A good deal of charp criticism has been made on the manner in which the roads were capitalized. The following letter was sent yesterday by President Gallaway, of the Manhattan

Company:

To the Mayor, Controller and Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, Gentlemen: In certain comments made by the city newspapers on the committation submitted to you be this company dated April 25 in regard to relieving it from excessive faxation, the idea as sought to be conveyed to the public that the bonded debt of the clevated reads is greatly in excess of their original cash cost. We wish to state to you, in an official manner, that such is not the case. The cash paid for building and equipping the elevated roads amounted to considerably more than the entire issue of bonds now outstanding against them, and competent engineers tell us that the roads could not be duplicated to-day as they stand, except at a largedy increased cost in cash over the amount originally paid for them.

The figures given by the president of the Mauhattan Company in his letter to the Mayor, Controller and Corporate in the case of the case of the case of the Mauhattan Company in his letter to the Mayor, Controller and Corporate in the case of the

Company in his letter to the Mayor, Controller and Corporation Counsel were from the report made to the State Engineer for the year ending September 30, 1880. From trustworthy sources the following figures have been obtained showing the operations of the elevated roads up to a period four months later:

TOTAL NET EARNINGS FOR TWELTE MONTHS ENDING PEB

EUARY 1, 1881.				
1880.	Second Avenue	Third Avenue	Sixth Avenue	Nint.
February March April May June July August September October November December January, 1881	17,450 16,795 14,922 15,603	\$93,238 70,159,85,740 85,740 85,835 74,728 64,911 62,385 80,313 86,390 76,641 87,235 84,151	\$7,078 05,308 03,215 71,522 56,023 39,257 38,252 56,208 61,320 58,980 57,630 59,420	\$1,5 4,4 5,4 10,6 10,6 10,6 10,7 7,2 5,7 5,2 10,4

Total Grand total Total not earnings for the twelve months of second and Sixth Avenue months of recent and Sixth Avenue Libers Interest account, 6 per cent, on \$708,060 23. Sentyon counts Taxes on structure and personalty for 217,426 1880.

40 12,014

985,426 Deficiency of Second and Sixth Avenus Lines to pay interest and taxes. Total net exercings for the twelve mentles of Fland and Ninth Avenue Lines rest, 7 per cent, on \$8,500,000 bords \$505,900

Surplus of Third and Ninth Avenue Lines over interest and taxes. Not counting two per cent on net carnings

This statement comprises the actual net income from the operation of the two roads for the year ending February 1, 1881, with the fixed charges in the shape of intherest and taxes as they are for the current year, and it shows that if the Metropolitan and New-York Elevated Railroads should each operate its own road for 1881.

shows that it the Metropolitan and New Local Realroads should each operate its own real for ISSI, and have as large net earnings as were realized for the year ending February I, 1881, the Metropolitan would lack \$150,600, in round numbers, of the amount necessary to pay its current interest and taxes, and the New-York would have about the same around overland above its interest and taxes. In the hands of the Manhattan Company there would be no surplus with which to pay dividends upon the Metropolitan and the New-York Elevated stocks.

This exhibit leads to the inquiry whether their net carnings are likely to be larger or smailer in 1881 than in 1880. The statement of the president of the road says that while the gross carnings are increasing the net carnings are decreasing; the causes he chancentes. This statement seems to be forme out by the figures. The figures given in its statement come down to October I, 1880, but for the four succeeding months, ending February 1, 1881, they show, by comparison with the same four months of the year previous, a considerable net lost intends of the New York Elevated Company.

Net carnings for October, November, December and Janaary of 1879-80 compared with the same for 1880-81; Second Third and Nisth

| Second and Flath | Avenues | 4×1,270 | 417,218 | 72,010 | 117,228 | 75,40 | 10,757 | 58,115 | 108,044 | \$288,803 \$463,050-\$751,850 | Second | Third | and Sixth | Avenues | Avenues | 478,115 | \$93,628 | 73,902 | 82,351 | 83,343 | 87,141 | 74,615 | 94,942 | \$300,975 \$352,002-\$668,037 Actual loss for the 4 months

The result of this statement is that, not with standing increased gross business, the net carrings of the road for October, November and December, 1880, and January, 1881, were less by the amount of \$83,816 than they were for the same mouth of the year previous.

PREVENTING AN ISSUE OF BONDS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27 .- In the United

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning Judges McKennan and Butter made the following decree restraining the issue of the "blanket" mortgage bonds by the Philadelphia and Reading Kailroad Company:

It is ordered and decreed that until the final hearing of this case, or until further order of this court, the defendant corporation and the other defendants are enjoined from executing this mortgage upon the property of the company for \$150,000,000, as mentioned in the offil; and from executing any honds or obligations accurred by such mortgage upon the property of the company, and from doing any act toward the carrying out of the scheme of an issue of bonds or obligations as a part of an issue or tasees amounting in the aggregate to part of an issue or issues amounting in the aggregate to the exhibits thereto attached.

Judge McKennan informed counsel for T. B. Gowet that the decree did not deprive him of the right to pre-

that the decree did not deprive him of the right to present any new plan to the court for the dnancial roofga zation of the company.

POOLING AGREEMENT RATIFIED. St. Albans, Vt., April 27.-At a meeting o-day of representatives of the Central Vermont, South-